Statement!

Number of PHCS functioning

SI. No.	State/UT	PHCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85
3.	Assam	610
4.	Bihar	1648
5.	Chhattisgarh	518
6.	Goa	19
7.	Gujarat	1073
8.	Haryana	411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	443
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	374
11.	Jharkhand	330
12.	Karnataka	1679
13.	Kerala	909
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1149
15.	Maharashtra	1800
16.	Manipur	72
17.	Meghalaya	103
18.	Mizoram	57
19.	Nagaland	84
20.	Orissa	1279
21.	Punjab	484
22.	Rajasthan	1499

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1181
25.	Tripura	75
26.	Uttarakhand	232
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3660
28.	West Bengal	922
29.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	20
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6
32.	Daman & Diu	3
33.	Delhi	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4
35.	Pondicherry	39
	ALL INDIA:	22370

Statement-//

Statewise Urban Population as on 2001 and number of Urban Family welfare centres and urban health posts

SI. No.	State/UT	Urban Persons	No of Urban Family Welfare Centres TYPE			No. of Type-D Urban Health Posts TYPE			
			1	II	III	A	BCD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	116,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	20,808,940	64	14	53	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	227,881	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	3,439,240	3	2	5	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	8,681,800	2	3	21	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	808,515	0	1	2	4	5	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,185,747	1	0	7	0	2	1	13
8.	Dadra & Nagar Havel	i50,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman & Diu	57348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	12,905,780	0	0	69	0	1	1	26
11.	Goa	670,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	18,930,250	23	13	77	3	1	4	20
13.	Haryana	6,115304	8	3	8	0	0	14	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	595,581	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,516,638	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	5,993,741	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	17,961,529	20	6	61	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	8,266,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	26,967	0	0	0	0	**a**	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15,967,145	11	7	37	7	15	30	31
21.	Maharashtra	41,100,980	23	10	41	11	16	45	206
22.	Manipur	575,968	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	454,111	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	441,006	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	342.787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	5,517,238	0	3	7	0	0	1	7
27.	Pondicherry	648,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	8,262,511	2	7	14	0	5	23	36
29.	Rajasthan	13,214,375	25	5	31	39	26	16	9
30.	Sikkim	59,870	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,483,998	40	11	14	1	5	19	75
32.	Tripura	545,750	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34,539,582	0	1	77	0	0	10	131
34.	Uttaranchal	2,179074	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
35.	West Bengal	22,427,251	13	11	87	0	0	0	0
36.	India@	286,119,689	326	125	632	65	76	165	565

SOURCE: Census of India 2001.

Patient rush in AIIMS

t855. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact a that on an average, nearly ten thousand patients get registered for treatment daily at AIIMS, New Delhi thus building up pressures on the Institute day by day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that intellectual level and service capacity of the Institute is on the decline with each passing day and the availability of required latest equipment and plants is not adequate comparable to world standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIM ATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has informed that approx. 8-10 thousand patients visit AIIMS OPD & emergency services everyday to seek consultation and treatment. As such the patient load on AIIMS is far more than its optimum handling capacity. However all efforts are made to ensure proper evaluation and adequate treatment to the maximum number of patients in AIIMS.

(b) and (c) No Sir, The AIIMS faculty and residents are the best compared to any medical Institute or any other hospital. Further, AIIMS has been selected as a collaborating Centre of World Health Organization (WHO) in ophthalmology & Paediatrics among others. All latest modern equipment are available in AIIMS hospital and all the Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and High Dependency Units (HDU's) in various departments. Inpatient wards are fully equipped with latest technology in intensive care, monitoring and treatment of seriously ill patients admitted and there is no lack of latest equipment at Dr. R.P. Centre. Also there is no decline in intellectual level and service.

Hospital involved in kidney rackets

856. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of hospitals have been found involved in illegal kidney transplant racket during last one year;

(b) if so, the details of such private, Government-aided and Government hospitals;

(c) the number of doctors and middlemen found involved in these cases and the action taken against them; and

(d) what steps are being taken to put an end to this illegal malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A Statement showing the details received from the State Government is enclosed *(See* below).

(d) Sale and purchase of human organs is already banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human organs Act, 1994. Health is a State subject. The Appropriate Authorities appointed under Section 13 of the said Act by the Central and the State Governments, are empowered to investigate any complaints of breach of provisions the Act including those pertaining to sale and purchase of human organs. This Act already contains stringent provisions for punishing removal of human organs without authority and for commercial dealings in human organs.

t Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.